29.19 ELECTRICITY (448)

29.19.1 Electricity Paper 1 (448/1) 448/1 ELECTRICITY Paper 1 Oct./Nov. 2008 2¹/₂ hours

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education ELECTRICITY **Paper 1** Theory $2^{1}/_{2}$ hours

Instructions to Candidates

Candidates should have the following for this examination:

Answer booklet Drawing instruments Mathematical tables Drawing paper size A3

This paper has **TWO** sections: A and B. Answer ALL the questions in section A and any FOUR questions from section B. All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise stated.

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

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SECTION A (52 marks)

Answer all the questions in this section.

1	(a)	State three safety precautions to be observed when using electric power tools. $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ marks})$
	(b)	State three requirements for proper storage of electrical measuring instruments. $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ marks})$
	(c)	Arrange the following job titles in ascending order of seniority: craftsman, engineer, artisan and technician. (2 marks)
2	(a)	Explain why a file must not be used to clean the bit of an electric soldering iron. (1 mark)
	(b)	Explain each of the following electric circuit conditions:
		 (i) short circuit; (ii) overload. (2 marks)
	(c)	State the effect of each of the following on current in an electric circuit:
		 (i) resistance; (ii) inductance. (2 marks)
3	(a)	Give two reasons why aluminium is preferred to copper for overhead power line cables. (2 marks)
	(b)	In a 12 volt dc system a 40 watt solar panel is exposed to the sun for six hours daily. Calculate the number of days it will take to fully charge a 60 ampere-hour battery. (4 marks)
4	(a)	Describe the energy conversion sequence in hydro-electric power generation. (2 marks)
	(b)	An alloy wire whose diameter is 1.0mm and resistivity is 75 $\mu\Omega$ m is used to make a 150 ohm resistor. Calculate the length of the wire. (5 marks)
5	(a)	Name any two metals used to make alloy magnets. (1 mark)
	(b)	Explain how a permanent magnet can be demagnetised electrically. (2 marks)
6	(a)	Explain why electric power is transmitted at high voltages. (2 marks)
	(b)	Explain the three functions of a switch gear at a domestic consumer's intake point. (3 marks)

- 7 (a) Name **one** material used to make each of the following parts of electric machines:
 - (i) commutator segments;
 - (ii) slip rings;
 - (iii) brushes;

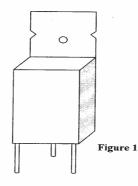
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- (iv) armature core.
- (b) With respect to dc motors, explain the risk involved in each of the following malpractices:
 - (i) switching the motor directly to full supply voltage;
 - (ii) running series motor without a load;
 - (iii) operating a shunt motor while its field winding is open.

(3 marks)

(2 marks)

8 Figure 1 shows PNP transistor whose tab is internally connected to the collector terminal.



(a) State three methods of increasing the sensitivity of a galvanometer. (3 marks)

(3 marks)

- (b) An electric pressing iron gets very hot when the temperature control knob is at any position.
 - (i) State **two** possible causes of the problem.
 - (ii) List, in correct sequence, the steps taken to identify the fault.

(3 marks)

- 10 (a) Explain the difference between "detailed drawing" and exploded drawing. (2 marks)
 - (b) Make a free-hand schematic drawing of an electric circuit showing two cells and one normally-open push button switch in series controlling two bells connected in parallel.

(5 marks)

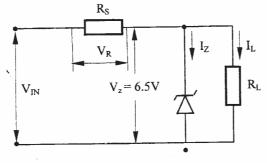
SECTION B (48 marks)

Answer any four questions from this section.

- 11 (a) Explain why a series motor develops high torque when subjected to a heavier load. (5 marks)
 - (b) A 240v/120v, 1.2KVA transformer delivers power to a load. Calculate the:
 - (i) transformation ratio;
 - (ii) rated secondary current;
 - (iii) primary impedance at the rated load;
 - (iv) number of turns in secondary winding if the primary winding induces 0.2v per turn. (7 marks)
- 12 (a) Sketch the voltage-current characteristic curve of a rectifier diode and label:
 - (i) the axis;
 - (ii) V_F ;
 - (iii) V_{R} .

(4 marks)

(b) Figure 2 shows a zener diode regulator circuit.



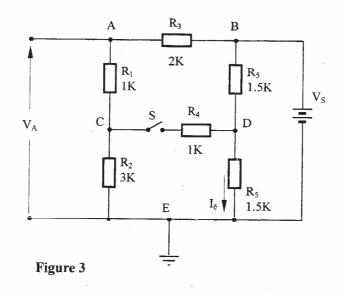


- (i) Calculate the value of:
 - I R_s
 - II power dissipated by R_L
- (ii) If V_{IN} is decreased to 11 volts state what changes occur in V_R , I_Z and I_L respectively. (8 marks)

- 13 (a) Explain the term "stroboscopic effect" with respect to discharge lamps. (2 marks)
 - (b) (i) Draw a labelled circuit diagram of a starter switch-operated fluorescent lamp.
 - (ii) Explain the purpose of each of the following features in the circuit in (b)(i) above.
 - I choke
 - II fluorescent powder.

(10 marks)

14 (a) Figure 3 is a resistance network.



(i) When S is open, calculate the value of:

- I voltage V_A;
- II current I₆.
- (ii) State why no current flows through R4 when switch S is closed.

(6 marks)

(b) Figure 4 shows an ac RC circuit.

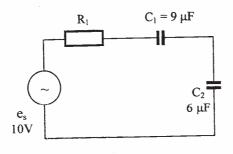


Figure 4

- (i) Calculate the equivalent capacitance in the circuit.
- (ii) If at a frequency f the reactive capacitance of the circuit is $6.0 \text{ K}\Omega$, calculate the magnitude of the current in the circuit. (6 marks)
- 15 Figure 5 shows a Printed Circuit Board (PCB).

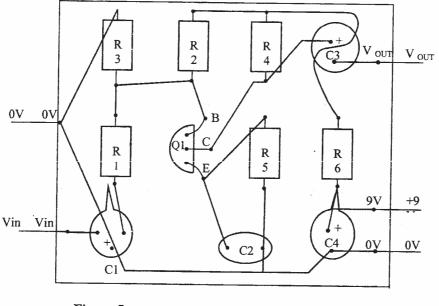


Figure 5

- (a) Outline the procedure of constructing the PCB. (4 marks)
- (b) Given that Q₁ is an NPN transistor, draw the schematic diagram of the circuit on the PCB and label all the components. (8 marks)